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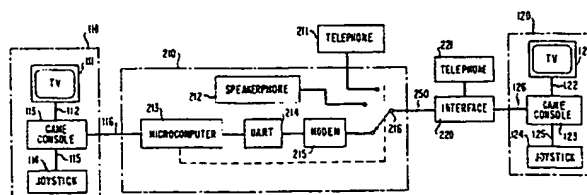
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54 **System, method and station interface arrangement for playing video games over telephone lines.**

57 A system, method and station interface arrangement which permits video games to be played over a telephone line is disclosed. Communications delay between the games can be mitigated by transmitting local player position data to a remote game, the position data being detected at a local game during a current «generation» but the position data not being used by the local and remote games until the next generation and the transmission occurring during the time interval in which the current generation is being run at the local game. The position data can be encoded so that errors, e.g. transmission errors, may be detected. Detected errors may be corrected by retransmitting the priorly transmitted local position data. In addition, the games may be synchronized or resynchronized by transmitting a frame count along with the position data. The frame count may identify by order of succession the respective local and remote position data so that the games obtain and remain synchronized.



SYSTEM, METHOD, AND STATION  
INTERFACE ARRANGEMENT FOR PLAYING  
VIDEO GAMES OVER TELEPHONE LINES

5 Technical Field

This invention relates to electronic television games and, more particularly, to a system, method and station interface arrangement for playing action video games over standard telephone lines.

10 Background of the Invention

In recent years there has been a significant increase in the popularity and the use of electronic video games. Typically video games are displayed and played on the screen of a conventional television receiver. The  
15 variety and the complexity of electronic video games have increased by the use of a digital microprocessor in a game player console. In one form, these games include the microprocessor packaged with a preprogrammed read only memory (ROM) and player actuated spot position control  
20 potentiometers, which permit the spot position of a character, the characters being representative of game players, to move around on the television screen. Each preprogrammed memory contains a set of program instructions for a particular video game. By replacing one preprogrammed  
25 memory with another preprogrammed memory, a completely new game may be played.

The interconnection of two or more video games may then become desirable. One such arrangement is hinted at in the publication by T. A. Wadlow, "The Xerox Alto  
30 Computer," Byte Magazine (September 1981), pp. 58-68. To interconnect the games the Wadlow arrangement uses a Carrier Sense Multiple Access System with Collision Detection (CSMA/CD) such as disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,063,220. On the one hand, a CSMA/CD System communicates  
35 packets of information and operates at bit rates in the order of 3 megabits per second. On the other hand, a standard telephone line operates at bit rates in the order

of 300 bits per second. This raises a dilemma. "How can high speed video games be competitively played between users who are interconnected over low speed standard telephone lines?"

5                   Unfortunately, the communications between video games connected over telephone lines can be constrained in any of several ways. For example, each movement of a player actuated spot position control potentiometer, which may be embodied in the form of a joystick or a keyboard,  
10 typically provides in parallel a few bits of position data. The position data can be "squeezed" through a console port and converted, if need be, to a serial form for transmission between the games. Since the telephone line which is here assumed to be the data transmission  
15 link, is low speed, the absolute amount of information that can be exchanged between real time action games is limited. Otherwise, a significant delay in communications between games would likely occur.

                  Another constraint is found in synchronizing  
20 geographically separated games. In order for both video games to stay synchronized, one should communicate to the other what the one is actually doing. However, as priorly mentioned, (a) the telephone line is a low speed serial transmission link and (b) a limited amount of data is  
25 exchanged. The problem then is to determine an arrangement for exchanging a relatively small amount of data so that the games are likely to be, and to remain, synchronized.

                  Still another constraint can be found in  
30 detecting and correcting transmission errors. Noise across the telephone line can ordinarily impede the data communication link. Since burst errors are possible, an appropriate arrangement is also desired to detect and correct transmission errors.

#### 35 Summary of the Invention

                  These and other problems are mitigated in accordance with the principles of my invention by a system,

method and station interface arrangement which permits video games to be played over a telephone line. Communications delay can be mitigated by transmitting local player position data to a remote game, the position data being detected at a local game during a current generation but the position data not being used by the local and remote games until the next generation and the transmission occurring during the time interval in which the current generation is being run at the local game. The position data can be encoded so that errors, e.g. transmission errors, may be detected. Detected errors may be corrected by retransmitting the priorly transmitted local position data. In addition, the games may be synchronized or resynchronized by transmitting a frame count along with the position data. The frame count may identify by order of succession the respective local and remote position data so that the games obtain and remain synchronized.

#### Brief Description of the Drawing

The various features of the present invention will be readily understood from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the drawings in which:

FIG. 1 illustrates a prior art arrangement for playing video games;

FIG. 2 amends the structure of FIG. 1 and shows an illustrative embodiment of the principles of my invention;

FIG. 3 illustrates in flow chart form a process in accordance with the principles of my invention, which process may be embodied in the structure illustrated in FIG. 2:

FIG. 4 illustrates 2-tuple position data words for use in the illustrative embodiment of FIG. 2; and

FIG. 5 is useful in describing, by way of example, some aspects of the principles of my invention.

#### Detailed Description

Referring to FIG. 1, two standard personal

computer systems 110 and 120 are interconnected by cable 130. Each system 110 (or 120) includes a video display terminal 111 (or 121) connected to a player game console 113 (or 123) by a cable 112 (or 122), a joystick 114 (or 124) connected to the player game console 113 (or 123), and one or more input/output ports such as 115 (or 125) and 116 (or 126) on game console 113 (or 123). Game console 113 (or 123) may also include a typewriter-like keyboard, a memory, and a computer microprocessor. Software for a video game may reside in the console's memory and run on the microprocessor. To ports 115 (or 125) and 116 (or 126), a device such as a joystick 114 (or 124) or, alternatively, for example, a graphic mouse (not shown), may be connected. By the use of cable 130, which embodies a transmission link, the systems are interconnected through I/O ports 116 and 126. FIG. 1 is an illustrative alternative to the CSMA/CD system described in the aforecited Wadlow publication.

The principles of my invention are directed toward an arrangement including the use of a standard telephone line in place of the high-speed interconnection cable 130 as the data transmission link between the games. The principles are also directed toward an arrangement which, at the same time, permits the timely exchange of information by the respective video games whereby the players can be interactively competitive. As an aside, while my illustrative description is as to two players, it should be clear that one of the players could be a preprogrammed computer system to, in effect, permit the competition to occur "between man and machine."

An illustrative embodiment of the principles of my invention is shown in FIG. 2. Personal computer systems 110 and 120 include much of the same structure as that described relative to FIG. 1. However, high speed interconnecting cable 130 is replaced by a combination of standard telephone line 250 interconnected through

interface devices 210 and 220. Although not shown, telephone line 250 could include one or more telephone switching offices which are interconnected in any well known manner for completing telephone calls between  
5 calling and called parties. This replacement is advantageously employed in solving the aforementioned low speed interconnection problems.

Standard telephone 211 (or 221) may plug into a standard jack of interface 210 (or 220). Interfaces 210  
10 and 220 are substantially similar. Therefore, in the following description of interface 210, it is understood that a similar description relates to interface 220. A user of telephone 211 may be connected to a user of telephone 221 through switch 216 when interconnected to  
15 standard telephone line 250. This connection may occur in much the same manner as for a typical telephone call. Once so connected, the telephone users agree as to what video game is to be played and insert the appropriate game software into the respective game consoles 113 and 123.  
20 Thus the same game may be run on each of computer systems 110 and 120. The computers become and remain synchronized by a process soon to be described, but which process includes exchanging some limited amount of data over telephone line 250. In one illustrative embodiment, local  
25 computer 110 may be interconnected through interface 210 including a combination of a microcomputer 213, UART 214, modem 215, and switch 216 thence over telephone line 250 to a similar interface 220 and finally to remote computer 120.

30 Microcomputer 213 is adapted as is hereinafter described to function as a controller of interface 210. It can be arranged to determine which device, e.g. telephone 211, modem 215, or speakerphone 212, is to be connected through switch 216 to telephone line 250. It can  
35 also be arranged to allow the telephone user (or game player) to (a) temporarily suspend play, (b) converse using telephone 211 or speakerphone 212, and (c) resume play

exactly where the game was suspended. It can further be arranged as a controller to exchange position data, to synchronize the games and to detect and correct errors in the exchanged position data.

5               UART 214 may be any standard Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (UART) for the parallel-to-serial and serial-to-parallel conversion of the exchanged information.

              Modem 215 may be any standard  
10 modulator/demodulator, in the case of my illustrative embodiment, for communicating information over a standard telephone line at a bit rate of approximately 300 bits per second.

              Now and before more particularly describing some  
15 principles of my invention, it is appropriate for some lexicon to be reviewed as an aid to understanding the principles of my invention. In the video game art, the word "generation" has a connotation. For example, input position data to the video game software may be supplied  
20 from an I/O device such as the keyboard on game console 113 (or 123) or joystick 114 (or 124). The video game software running on the microprocessor included in game console 113 (or 123) processes the input position data. Responsive thereto, a different frame of information may or may not be  
25 displayed on the video screen 111. A "generation" then relates to supplying of position data, processing of the position data, and displaying a frame on the video screen. While the standard television set in the United States has a frame refresh rate of 60 frames per second, video games  
30 typically provide a new generation at a rate of 30 generations per second. Hence, it is commonplace for the game computer 110 (or 120) to process a new generation each approximately 33 milliseconds

              It is also appropriate to make some observations  
35 as an aid to understanding the principles of my invention.

              Firstly, assume the player position data can be encoded in nine bit words. Since modem 215 operates at 300

bits per second, it takes about 30 milliseconds to transmit/receive a word between computer system 110 and computer system 120 over telephone line 250. In light of the transmission delay time, the respective game consoles 5 113 and 123 may sit idle until a position data word transmission is complete. As a result, each game console may spend about half its time waiting for player position information, thereby introducing a delay in the playing of the game.

10 Secondly, in FIG. 2, and as mentioned, computer systems 110 and 120 are assumed to be running the same game program. The course of the game is directed in response to position data provided by the player, who causes the position input to be provided through the use of, inter  
15 alia, the joystick 114 (or 124). This player position input would then be, and as will soon be described, exchanged between computer systems 110 and 120 by an arrangement which keeps both systems synchronized and at the same time utilizes the aforementioned transmission  
20 delay time to mitigate delay in the playing of the game. Synchronization is obtained and maintained when both computer system 110 and computer system 120 are in a not inconsistent logical state(s), for example, in a state such that the generation being run by system 110 is the  
25 same generation being run by system 120 and further such that, in the running of a generation, each system uses the identical player position input information.

Thirdly, assume that computer system 110 is transmitting data through interface 210 over telephone line  
30 250 through interface 220 to computer system 120. For purposes of description and not by way of limitation, when computer system 110 is transmitting position data to computer system 120, computer system 110 is herein referred to as the local computer system while computer system 120  
35 is referred to as the remote computer system, and vice-versa when system 120 is transmitting.

Fourthly, the position data that is being



transmitted from the local computer system to the remote computer system is referred to as local position data. On the other hand, the position data that is received from the remote computer system is referred to as remote position  
5 data.

Fifthly, with respect to time, position data that is to be used in the present or current generation is considered to be in time interval "n". Position data that is to be used in the next or following generation is  
10 considered to be in time interval "n+1". Whichever time interval, it should be clear that each computer system would use both local position data and remote position data in providing a generation. Further, it should also be clear that, unless the local and remote position data which  
15 is being used in a generation, is identical at each computer system the systems will not be synchronized as to that generation and, hence, the games may tend to diverge.

According to a first aspect of the principles of my invention, a solution is provided to the problem  
20 relating to the delay time, i.e. to the time for the transmission of position data from the local system to the remote system.

Broadly, while a (current) generation is being run during time interval "n" (recall a typical generation  
25 is processed each approximately 33 milliseconds), position data for use in the (next) generation to be run during time interval "n+1" may be transmitted from the local system to the remote system (recall it takes about 30 milliseconds to transmit a position word). A process including the  
30 above solution is shown in FIG. 3. Referring to the flowchart illustrated in FIG. 3, the process represented therein can itself be embodied in interface 210, for example, microcomputer 213 can be adapted to embody the process, while a parallel process can be embodied in  
35 interface 220.

More specifically, as to the process, at step 310, local position data for use in the generation to

be run at the time interval "n+1" is read, or extended, during time interval "n" from, for example, joystick 114 (or 124) through port 115 (or 125) into game console 113 (or 123) and thence through port 116 (or 126) to interface unit 210 (or 220) and therein is stored in microcomputer 213 at step 320. The storage location is identified as "OUT\_DATA". The same local position data may also be stored in the memory of game console 113 (or 213). It may be noted that the local position data of one system (e.g., of the local system) is also transmitted (at step 330) to the other system (e.g. to the remote system), and with respect to its use at that other system, it is called the remote position data. The actual transmission at step 330 may occur while the game generation is being run at the next step 340.

At step 340, the remote position data detected during time interval "n-1" is read and provided from the interface unit to the game console for use in the generation being run at time interval "n". Also, as is clear from the foregoing, the local position data, which was priorly read from joystick 114 and stored in the memory of the game console in the time interval "n-1", is also read from the game console memory for use in the generation at time interval "n". Hence the game software has as inputs in time interval "n" both the local and the remote position data from the immediately prior time interval "n-1". Accordingly, the generation may be run (step 340).

Also while the game generation is being run at the above step 340, and as alluded to earlier, position data may be received (step 350) from the other (remote) system. The received position data is referred to as the remote position data. Thus during time interval "n", remote position data is being received for use in the (next) generation to be run during time interval "n+1".

As thus far described, the process shown in FIG. 3 relates to the communication of position data

between interface 210 and interface 220. Local position data detected at time interval "n" is provided during time interval "n" to both the local system and the remote system for use in the next generation to be run at time interval "n+1" as, respectively, the local position data of the local system and as the remote position data of the remote system. Further, while the communication of position data between the two systems is occurring during time interval "n", both games may concurrently be running the current generation, which current generation uses the local and remote position data from time interval "n-1". Advantageously, this process avoids the games from being idle and avoids the waiting for position data from the respective remote system and hence mitigates the cited delay problem.

According to a second aspect of the principles of my invention, an arrangement is included to detect errors. Referring also to FIG. 4, there is illustrated a nine-bit position data word which is of a format that can be used in my illustrative embodiment to detect errors. Assume a 2-tuple (the term n-tuple is a mathematical expression meaning an ordered set of n-things), such as the two words, word 510 and word 520. Word 510 comprises a start bit, five bits of position data, two bits for a frame count, and a stop bit. (A use of the frame count will be made clear hereinafter.) Word 520 comprises a start bit, logically complemented five bits of position data, logically complemented two bits for a frame count, and a stop bit. As an aside, the logically complemented bits of the position data and the frame count form the one's complement representation of those bits. Continuing, in my illustrative embodiment, when position data is communicated between the two systems over the telephone line, it is now assumed that a 2-tuple including two serially communicated position words is communicated. As an aside, special error detection codes could be used in an alternative embodiment. However such codes may not offer significant

advantage over the 100 percent redundancy obtained in the communication of two words. Continuing and as illustrated in word 510, five bits of position data are transmitted followed by a two bit frame count. Word 520, which is the  
5 complement of word 510, is transmitted directly after word 510. The receiving interface microcomputer, e.g. microcomputer 213 (or its counterpart in interface unit 220), may be adapted through step 360 to check for errors by incrementing the contents of one of the words and  
10 adding the result to the contents of the other word. As an aside, adding one to a one's complement representation forms the two's complement of the representation. Continuing, if the additive sum is zero, no error is assumed. (The two's complement of a number when added to  
15 the number should produce a zero sum.) If the additive sum is non-zero, an error is assumed. Thereby, an arrangement is included to detect errors.

According to a third aspect of the principles of my invention, an arrangement is included to correct  
20 errors. Here the aforementioned frame count comes into play. The two bit frame count in the position word can be used in the correction of detected errors. It is well known that two bits allows for counting up to four items. Thus assume a frame includes four items. Here, the two bit  
25 frame counter allows for counting four 2-tuples of position data, each 2-tuple being an item and including a position word and the complement of the position word. Accordingly the frame count in the first 2-tuple of a frame may be zero, the frame count in the second 2-tuple of the frame  
30 may be one, etc. The frame count repeats for each frame of position data.

Thus when a position word is transmitted from one interface, such as interface 210 (or 220), to the other interface, microcomputer 213 (or its counterpart in  
35 interface 220) in the transmitting interface may be adapted to insert such a sequential frame count in the respective position words. In parallel fashion, when a position word

is received at the other interface, the microcomputer in the receiving interface may be adapted through step 370 to verify that a sequentially correct frame count is in each received (or remote) position word.

5           Now assume an error is detected at step 360 as  
aforedescribed. The following description relates to a  
process according to this third aspect for correcting the  
error.

Referring also to FIG. 5, there are shown five  
10 columns of information. The first (lefthand) column  
identifies the time interval being described. Next, rather  
than referring to systems 110 and 120 in this description,  
and in the interest of generality, one system is referred  
to as system A while the other system is referred to as  
15 system B. Thus the second and fifth columns labelled  
SYSTEM A and SYSTEM B, respectively, identify what is  
happening, for example, which generation is being run, at  
system A and system B, respectively. The third and fourth  
columns labelled INTERFACE A and INTERFACE B respectively,  
20 include two rows for each time interval in order to  
identify which 2-tuple is being transmitted from system A  
and from system B as well as which 2-tuple is being  
received at system A and system B, respectively.

Assume, as shown, in time interval one that  
25 system A and system B are running a generation using  
position data in frame zero, which is here labelled  
RUNNING 0. As priorly mentioned, while the generation at  
time interval "n" is being run, the systems are exchanging  
position data for the generation to be run at time interval  
30 "n+1". Thus interface A transmits, and interface B  
receives, a 2-tuple in frame one, here labelled A(1), while  
the frame zero generation is being run. In similar  
fashion, interface B transmits, while interface A is  
supposed to receive, a 2-tuple in frame one, here labelled  
35 B(1). However, assume that system A detects an error at  
step 360 in the received B(1) 2-tuple, hence the "?" in  
FIG. 5. During the next time interval, here during time

interval two, the error correction process commences in response to the detected error. Firstly, since system B has correct position data from frame count one, i.e. A(1) and B(1), system B may run the generation for frame count one, which is labelled RUNNING 1 in the fifth column. Secondly, since system A has incorrect position data for frame count one, i.e. A(1) is correct but B(1) is not correct, system A requests a retransmission of the B(1) position word 2-tuple and enters a WAITING state. During the second time interval and while in the WAITING state, system A requests a retransmission by retransmitting its 2-tuple A(1) at step 375. The retransmitted 2-tuple has its usual (repeated) frame count, here frame count one. Thus by summary, during the next (second) time interval, system B (i) is running a generation for frame count one and (ii) is transmitting its 2-tuple for frame count two, i.e. B(2) and (iii) is receiving a retransmitted 2-tuple for frame count one, i.e. A(1). However, during the second time interval, System B is expecting a 2-tuple for frame count two, i.e. it is expecting A(2). Accordingly, at step 370 in response to detecting a retransmission of a 2-tuple with frame count one, i.e. A(1), system B is adapted through step 371 for a retransmission (or error correction) mode and hence enters a WAITING state during the next (or third) time interval. While in the WAITING state, interface B is adapted through step 372 to set an error flag and to retransmit the prior frame count 2-tuple, i.e. B(1), to interface A while interface A continues to retransmit the A(1) 2-tuple to interface B. Notice in FIG. 5 that the frame count of the 2-tuple being transmitted is now (in the third time interval) one for each system.

Assume that no error is detected in either the retransmitted A(1) or B(1) 2-tuples. Thus, in the next (or fourth) time interval since interface A has correct position data from frame count one, i.e., it has both A(1) and B(1), system A may run the generation for frame count

one, which is labelled RUNNING 1. System B, on the other hand, remains in the WAITING state during the fourth time interval because system B has not yet received from system A the 2-tuple for frame count two, i.e. system B  
5 awaits A(2). While system A is running the generation for frame count one and while system B is in the WAITING state, the systems communicate the 2-tuples for frame count two at step 374. The generation for frame count two is run in the next (or fifth) time interval, which is labelled  
10 RUNNING 2. During that fifth time interval, position data are interchanged for frame count three. Thereby the detected error has been corrected and the games have been resynchronized.

A fourth aspect of the principles of my invention  
15 relates to the synchronization of the games.

Synchronization between the two systems is obtained and maintained through the use of the aforementioned frame count. Each interface may include a transmit and a receive frame counter. The sequential count  
20 of the frame counter corresponds to the consecutively provided frame count inserted in the position data. Thereby the order of succession of the transmitted and received position data is achieved. That is, the transmit frame counter is incremented and its contents inserted in  
25 the transmitted 2-tuple as priorly described. In similar fashion, a receive frame counter is incremented and its contents compared at step 370 with the frame count detected in a received 2-tuple. The frame count of the local position data and the frame count of the remote position  
30 data, when equal, means the games are synchronized. When the frame counts are not equal, the games are not synchronized. Re-synchronization is obtained as aforescribed through, for example, steps 371, 372, 373, and 374.

35 Although the principles of my invention have been described and illustrated in detail, it is understood that the same is not by way of limitation but rather by way of

illustration only. Modifications may be apparent to the skilled artworker. For example, the size of a frame and hence the number of bits in the frame counter may be other than as described, the order of information in a 2-tuple  
5 may be rearranged, an alternative to a 2-tuple may be used, one player could be a pre-programmed computer system to, in effect, permit the game to be played "between man and machine," etc. Hence the spirit and the scope of my invention is limited only by the terms of the appended  
10 claims.

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Claims

1. A system for playing action video games, said video game system including a first (110) and a second (120) computer system, a computer system including an input  
5 device (114) adapted to provide position data to said computer system and an interface device (116) adapted to permit said first and said second computer systems to be interconnected over a telephone line

CHARACTERIZED BY

10 means (210, Fig. 3) for transmitting position data from said first computer system to said second computer system, during a first time interval, said transmitted position data for use in a next generation, and

means for running a current generation on said  
15 first computer system during said first time interval.

2. The video game system defined in claim 1 further

CHARACTERIZED BY

means coupled to said first computer system for  
20 receiving position data from said second computer system during said first time interval to use said received position data in said next generation.

3. The video game system defined in claim 2 further

25 CHARACTERIZED BY

means coupled to said first computer system for checking said received position data for an error.

4. The video game system defined in claim 3 further

30 CHARACTERIZED BY

means responsive to a detected error for correcting said detected error.

5. The video game system defined in claim 4 wherein said error correcting means comprises:

35 means for signaling said second computer system that said error has been detected, said signaling means comprising means for retransmitting said transmitted

position data.

6. The video game system defined in claim 2  
further

CHARACTERIZED BY

5 means for synchronizing said transmitted and said  
received position data for use in a generation,  
said generation to be run at said first and said second  
computer systems.

7. The video game system defined in claim 6  
10 wherein said synchronizing means is

CHARACTERIZED BY

frame counting means for identifying by order of  
succession said transmitted and said received position  
data.

15 8. The video game system defined in claim 7  
wherein said synchronizing means is

CHARACTERIZED BY

means responsive to said frame counting means for  
checking a frame count of said received position data.

20 9. The video game system defined in claim 8  
wherein said synchronizing means is

CHARACTERIZED BY

means responsive to a correct frame count for  
using said received position data in said next generation.

25 10. The video game system defined in claim 8  
wherein said synchronizing means is

CHARACTERIZED BY

means responsive to an incorrect frame count for  
signaling said second computer system that said error has  
30 been detected, said signaling means comprising means for  
retransmitting said transmitted position data.

11. A method for playing action video games in a  
video game system, said video game system including a first  
and a second computer system, a computer system including  
35 an input device adapted to provide position data to said  
computer system, and an interface device adapted to permit  
said first and said second computer systems to be

interconnected over a telephone line

CHARACTERIZED BY

transmitting position data from said first  
computer system to said second computer system during a  
5 first time interval, said transmitted position data for use  
in a next generation, running a current generation on said  
first computer system during said first time interval,  
receiving position data from said second computer system  
during said first time interval, said received position  
10 data for use in said next generation, checking said  
received position data for an error, and responsive to a  
detected error, correcting said detected error.

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FIG. 1

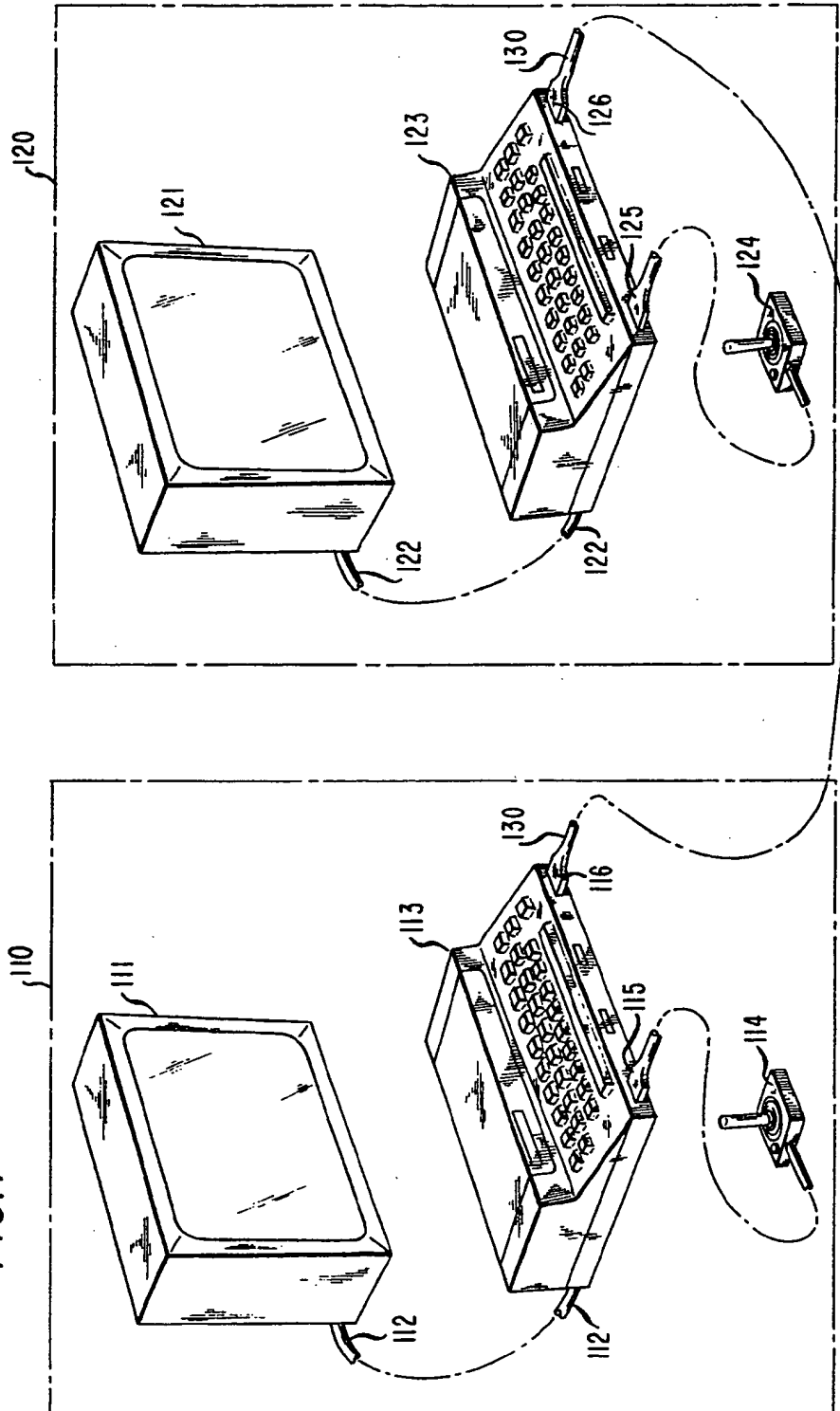
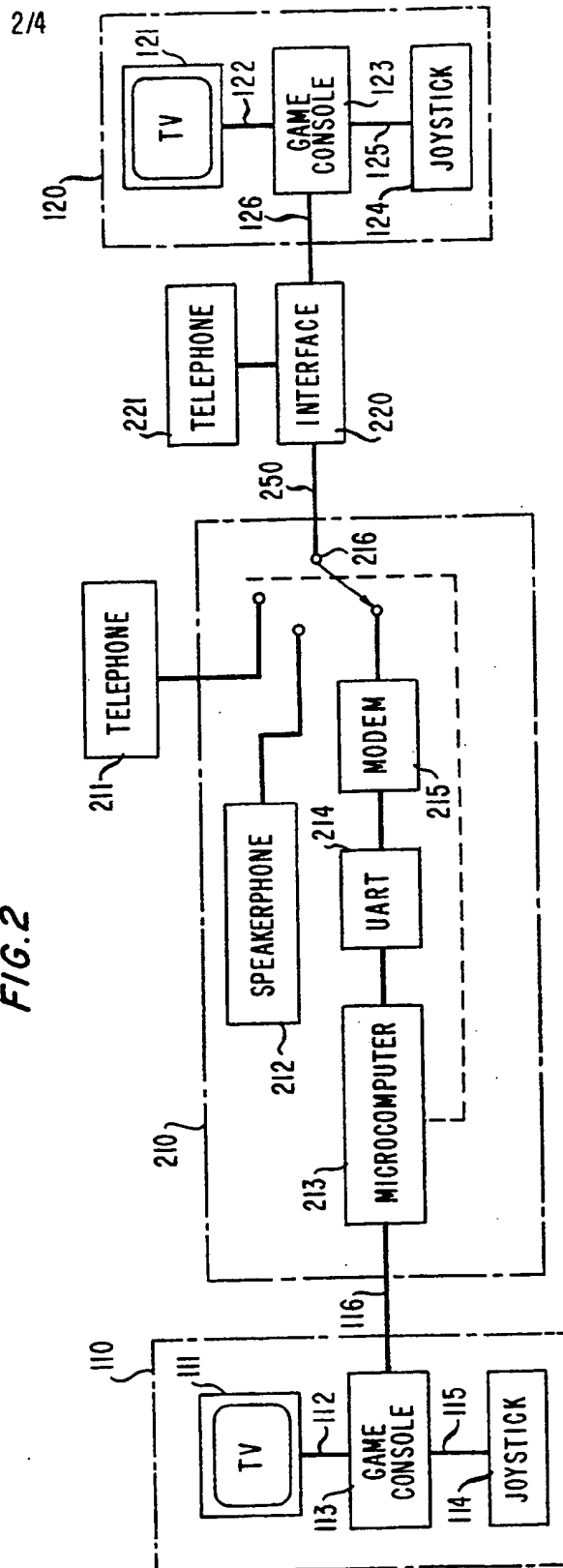


FIG. 2



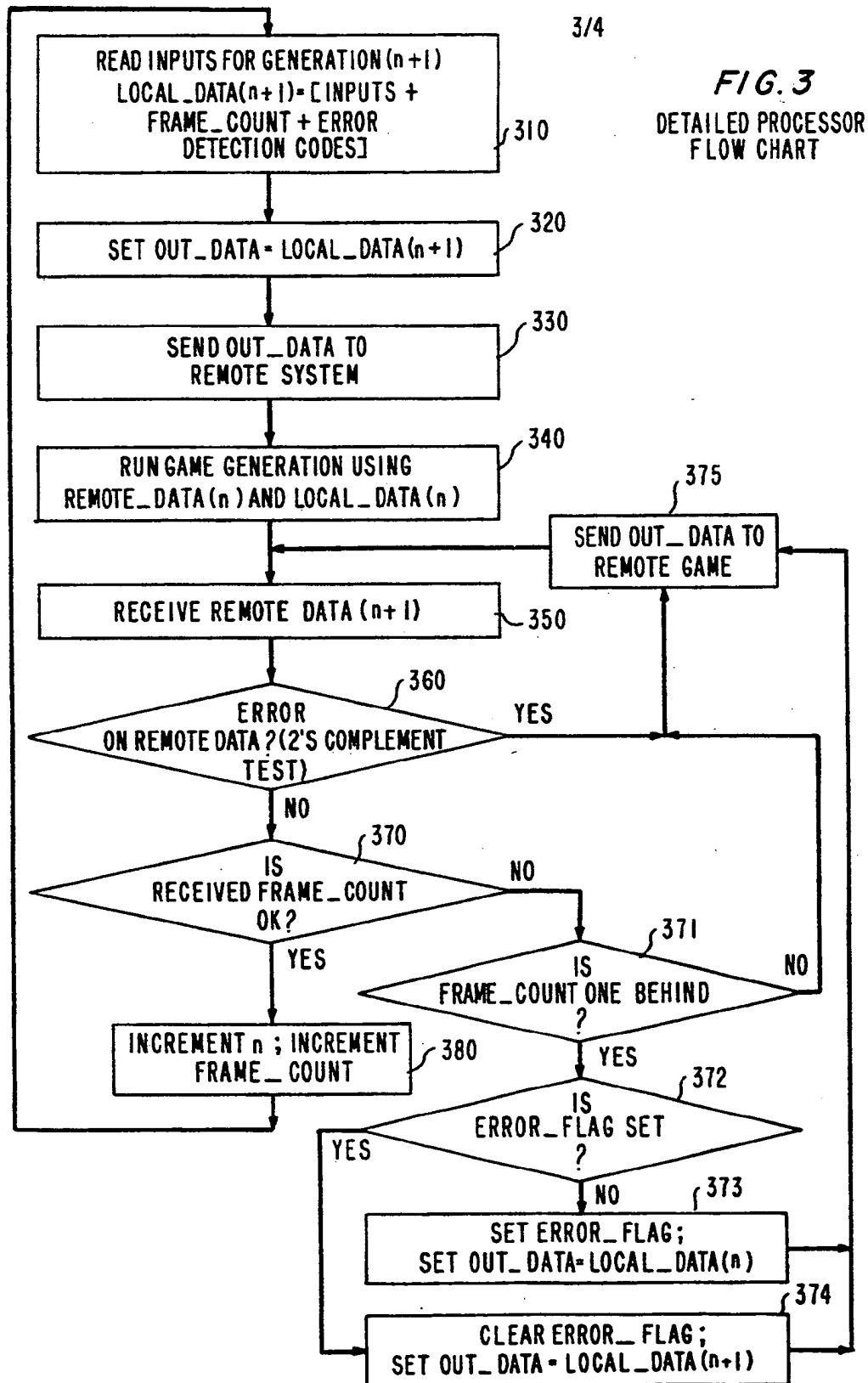


FIG. 4

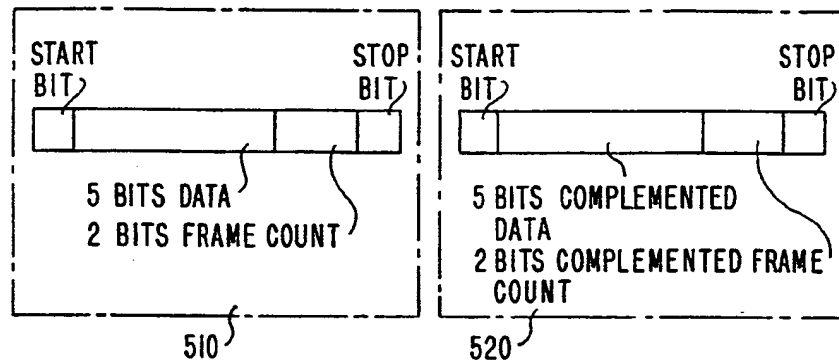


FIG. 5

TIME INTERVAL	SYSTEM A	INTERFACE A	INTERFACE B	SYSTEM B
1	RUNNING 0	A(1)	B(1)	RUNNING 0
2	WAITING	A(1)	B(2)	RUNNING 1
3	WAITING	A(1)	B(1)	WAITING
4	RUNNING 1	A(2)	B(2)	WAITING
5	RUNNING 2	A(3)	B(3)	RUNNING 2







European Patent  
Office

# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

0143527

Application number

EP 84 30 6568

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
A	DE-B-2 724 153 (SIEMENS) * Column 1, line 63 - column 3, line 5 * ---	1,11	A 63 F 9/22 G 06 F 13/40
A	ELECTRONICS INTERNATIONAL, vol. 56, no. 16, August 1983, pages 114-115, New York, US; J. DOW: "One file-transfer protocol serves all personal computers" * Page 115, left-hand column, line 24 - right-hand column, line 15 * -----	1,3-6, 11	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 4)
			A 63 F 9/22 G 06 F 13/40
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 20-08-1986	Examiner YVONNET J.W.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	